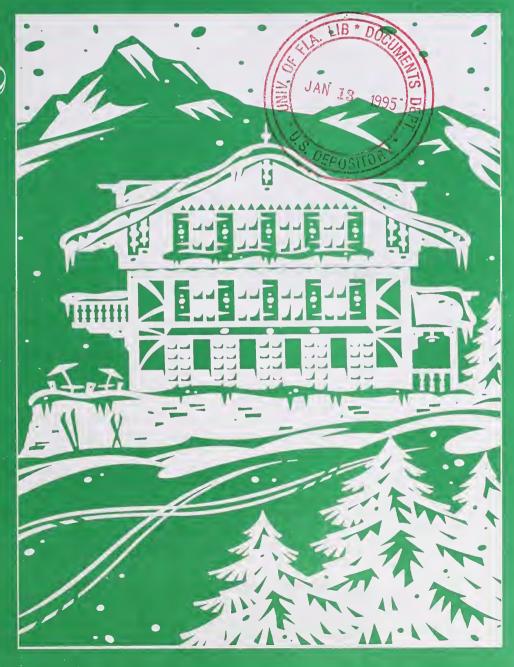
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December 1994

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# Together, We Will Tell the INSCOM Story

#### Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas

"I am not an advocate for frequent changes in laws and constitutions. But laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths discovered and manners and opinions change, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times. We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy as civilized society to remain, ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors."

Nearly 200 years ago Thomas Jefferson, a patriot in every sense of the word, wrote these prophetic and profound words.

Over the past three years, the Army and INSCOM have undergone many changes. Change isn't necessarily a bad thing. If you embrace change, manage it, and then communicate it; people, organizations, and institutions will more readily accept it and respond to the needs of the organization. If you refuse to change with the times, you will stagnate; as an individual or an organization and become less effective and meaningful.

As America's Army prepares for the 21st century, we will see, experience and be on the forefront of many exciting and challenging initiatives—Force XXI, Land Information Warfare, split-based operations, power-projection brigades, and more. INSCOM has and will continue to change as well, to prepare for the next century.

ne of the primary vehicles INSCOM can use to communicate change is the INSCOM Journal. I have seen the evolution of the Journal over the years. From its infancy, it has matured into a viable publication, reporting on the people and events of our worldwide command.

I want the INSCOM Journal to become more meaningful in communicating the changes in which INSCOM will play. This new focus will be mission/operations oriented. What is the value added that INSCOM brings to the Army and Force XXI? What do we provide to the warfighter that is unique? What is the INSCOM piece of Army intelligence in the 21st century? How are we contributing



to the national defense strategy? Why can't the warfighter go to war without us?

In short, I want the INSCOM Journal to be our professional reading journal. But I need your help. I need unclassified, mission-oriented articles from the readership. I want articles from you *out there in the field*, who are experiencing these initiatives firsthand; the sergeants, lieutenants, captains, field grade officers and civilians. We are all potential contributors to the value added that INSCOM brings to our Army.

It is important to communicate the contributions we make to ensure the security of our nation. The term "Silent Warriors" doesn't necessarily equate to silence. We should tell the INSCOM story to our internal audiences. I am proud of the great job the soldiers and civilians of our fine organization are doing in preserving our nation's security. It merits telling.

We will tell the INSCOM story, in a medium that we will all be proud of—the INSCOM Journal.

December 1994

## INSCOM Retention Scores Another Good Year

#### Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

uring a year which saw INSCOM soldiers deployed worldwide in support of various operations, many for the third or fourth time within the last few years, retention rates compared favorably with those of the rest of the Army.

Once again in 1994, as in the past several years, the Department of the Army has attained its retention goals in all categories. INSCOM shared in that success by attaining its combined objective for the initial term, mid-career and reserve components categories. By accomplishing its combined objective, INSCOM received the Department of the Army Retention Award for the third consecutive year.

While there were many success stories within INSCOM throughout the course of the year, of exceptional note was the performance of our overseas units. Amid the drawdown in the European Theater, the 66th MI Brigade enjoyed a superb year in active

component retention. Across the globe, the 501st MI Brigade achieved over 130 percent of the combined active component objective. The 500th and 703rd MI Brigades exceeded all mission requirements for the year.

Several of our stateside-based units also were highly successful during the year. The 704th MI Brigade and 902nd MI Group fought a pitched battle all year for bragging rights among Group A units. Despite a 200 percent effort by the 704th MI Brigade during the fourth quarter, the 902nd MI Group defended its title from the previous year. The U.S. Army Field Support Center and U.S. Army Foreign CI Activity tied for the Group B annual award by accomplishing 200 percent of active component objectives while exceeding reserve component requirements. While not the winner, the INSCOM Support Battalion exceeded the combined objective for all categories.

It was a very good year for



INSCOM in the retention arena. The very best news is that our soldiers who elected to continue their careers in America's Army were the biggest winners!

Information for this article provided by Sgt. Maj. George P. Sluzenski, INSCOM command retention NCO, Fort Belvoir,

SILENT WARRIORS! \*

#### Correction...

The phaseout date of the OV-1 Mohawk aircraft will be in September 1996, not October1995, as reported in the November issue of the INSCOM Journal. The Journal staff regrets the error.

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#### **EXCELLENCE IN INSCOM**

## KRSOC Soldiers Rescue Injured Hiker

Three 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade soldiers, assisted by other volunteers, rescued an injured 12-year-old hiker from Kolekole Pass recently.

Sgt. Kevin Torrens, Spc. Paul Drake and Spc. Paul McCarthy were enjoying a break day at the pass once used as the flight route of Japanese fighter planes enroute to Pearl Harbor, now a favorite hiking area, when they rescued the boy known only to them as "Jason."

After pulling into the parking lot near the hiking area, the three heard a scream for help.

"There was a lady with two other kids, friends of the hiker, screaming that a kid had fallen over a waterfall," said Torrens. "The two friends pointed in the direction where he was located so we headed after him." With no map, water or first aid supplies, the three began scurrying through the dense vegetation—a trek that took 1 1/2 hours.

"We could hear the kid screaming so we just followed his voice and yelled back his name to him, said Torrens. The problem was the thick vines and dense trees, so we had to climb up the side of the mountain, then down into the waterfall."

"We finally found him at the bottom of an old dried-up waterfall.



U.S. Army Photo

Sgt. Kevin Torrens (left), Spc. Paul McCarthy and Spc. Paul Drake head for another hike up Kolekole Pass.

He was stained with blood and badly injured," said McCarthy. "I just could not believe this kid was alive after looking up the waterfall. It was about 80 feet. I was amazed."

Armed only with a towel, the three immediately performed the necessary life-saving measures. To keep the injured boy warm, the three covered him with their shirts and gathered branches to make a signal fire.

When the Schofield Barracks Military Police and other volunteers arrived, the soldiers continued to reassure the hiker and wait for medical help.

After a failed helicopter extraction, and just as darkness started setting in, the volunteers were relieved by the Honolulu Mountain Rescue Team. The res-

cue team brought emergency supplies and successfully extracted the injured hiker out of the waterfall.

Jason survived the incident with a punctured lung, broken ribs, two broken arms, a severe laceration on the knee and several head lacerations.

Maj. Gen. George Fisher, commanding general of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and U.S. Army Hawaii presented the soldiers with a two-star division coin. Col. Larry L. Miller, commander of the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade and the Kunia Regional SIGINT Operations Center presented the soldiers with Army Commendation Medals.

(Sgt. Verrell Jones is from Company C, 732ndMI Battalion, 703rd MI Brigade.)

#### Two Fort Gordon Soldiers Are Heroes

A pillar of smoke floated up to the sky. The car lay somewhat buried in the wood line. Pfc. Noel Maylo, 202nd MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga., stopped to help.

"I saw a puff of smoke, and I stopped. I came across a woman who said there was an accident. Everybody else was there helping," he said.

Realizing the situation, Maylo pulled the man from the wreckage just as the car was engulfed in flames.

"You just do it," Maylo said later of his life-saving action.

Spc. Brian Knott, apparently felt the same way. He was on the scene moments after he saw Maylo pulling the man

up the hill. Trained as a civilian emergency medical technician, Knott assessed the situation and administered first aid.

"As I saw Maylo dragging a person up the hill, I noticed the car was already on fire. I stopped to assist him. I made a makeshift neck brace out of a blanket that a lady got out of her car," said Knott. "The man wasn't able to talk at all, but he wasn't unconscious. I suspected neck or back injuries, and he had a few burns."

Knott is a counterintelligence agent and Maylo an intelligence analyst, both assigned to Company B, 202nd MI Battion.

Dennis Ellis, the accident victim, said others told him he was alive because of the efforts of the two soldiers.

(Sgt. 1st Class Edith Davis)

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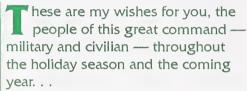


## Season's Greetings









That you face whatever challenges come your way with good feelings about yourself and confidence in meeting them head-on. . .that in these stressful times, you know contentment and peace of mind in your everyday living, and find it possible to "lighten up" and make a place in your life for more leisure, more laughter and fun. . .

That you always be mindful of the good work you're doing at INSCOM and your contribution to keeping our country free and strong. . .

And let us all keep in our thoughts our compatriots serving around the globe, far from home and family and friends, steadfast guardians of liberty.

It's a privilege to serve with the United States Army Intelligence & Security Command and to be a part of this great INSCOM family. My family and I wish you and yours a 1995 full of "great stuff."

TRENT N. THOMAS
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding









Photo by T. Gardner Sr.

## Ports Named Top Re-up NCO

By Master Sgt. Joan Fischer

It's accolades for Sgt. 1st Class Douglas J. Ports, INSCOM's Retention NCO of the Year, from Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas, commanding general.

gt. 1st Class Douglas J. Ports, 703rd MI Brigade, Hawaii, was named the Intelligence and Security Command's retention noncommissioned officer of the year, following a competition held at the headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Va., in mid-October.

Ports will represent INSCOM at the Department of the Army competition in January 1995.

This is the sec-

ond year for the former Stinger missile systems crewman to compete for INSCOM honors. He was the fiscal year 1993 runner-up, representing the 703rd MI Brigade.

"Sgt.1st Class Ports' performance in retention this past year has been truly remarkable," said Lt. Col. Frederick E. Varnado, commander of the 731st MI Battalion, in his recommendation letter. "Our battalion achieved an initial term rate of 100 percent; mid-term rate of 125 percent and a reserve rate of 267 percent. These numbers alone speak highly of Sgt. 1st Class Ports' accomplishments in the retention arena."

Ports attributes his success to the total command involvement in the brigade's retention program. "Command involvement makes my job easier," he said. "If a soldier has (had) pleasurable experiences in the Army, (he) is more likely to want to continue with a military career."

Ports said the success the unit had in retention this past year is a direct indicator of the leadership exhibited by the officers and NCOs in the brigade. He, and the battalion additional duty retention NCOs were very active in the brigade this past year. Ports mentioned the ongoing NCO professional development program, conducting a career enhancement day, involvement in the Army's Career and Alumni Program, and also the Reserve component options

as part of the education and retention goals within the unit.

"It's harder to sustain a smaller force than a large one," said Ports.

## "Retention is more 'in front' than in the past."

"There is a smaller pool to draw on. Retention is more 'in front' than in the past."

INSCOM's fiscal year 1994 retention NCO of the Year competed against three others for the honor. The selection board is a bit different in content than that of a normal military board. Board members quiz the retention NCOs with five general opinion questions, five technical questions on regular Army retention and five technical questions concerning Reserve components retention regulations.

The retention NCO boards are to recognize top performers in the career field at all levels, according to Sgt. 1st Class Lois Barber, INSCOM's retention operations NCO. Barber, who served as the board recorder, said Ports was very articulate, and presented himself well in front of the selection board.

"Sgt. 1st Class Douglas Ports truely represents the quality retention NCOs assigned to INSCOM," said INSCOM's Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson.

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An aerial view of Camp Democracy in Haiti.

Photo by Company A, 224th MI Battalion

## Deploying to Haiti: A Soldier's Story

By Sgt. 1st Class David L. Hooper

o every soldier, sailor, airmen and Marine who raises his or her hand to swear allegiance to the United States, comes the inherent duty of deployment.

It is with that accepted responsibility, on a moment's notice, we are prepared to go where we are told to and to fight wherever we go. This is the story of one military intelligence soldier's deployment to Haiti.

In the dead of the night, Sept. 18,

1994 at 1:30 a.m., the alert notice came. Operation Restore Democracy had begun. With ruck and B Bag ready, neither my wife or I spoke as she drove me to the company arms room. In that misty morning rain, I was mentally checking off my soldiers' requirements for deployment—make sure all bags are tagged, basic load issued, determine transportation, and, of course, let them have a personal moment with their families.

After kissing my wife good-bye, I watched as the red tail lights faded into the night. Now I was a sergeant first class, and my mission was to pack out 21 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines that had been assigned as augmentees to the G2, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y., with duty in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Griffis Air Force Base, Troy, N.Y., was waiting for us when the buses arrived. Accountability formations

were the norm, along with weapons checks, bag lunches, sleeping cots, and one television with a video cassette recorder. I didn't think I could get bored watching "The Fugitive" over and over and over.

The first C-5 arrived with a loud roar as the Assault Command Post

"Now I was
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and my
mission was
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21 soldiers,
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and Marines."

was manifested to deploy. "Now listen Sir...if you get in a firefight, hit the ground using your rifle butt as a brace, roll to your non-firing side and punch out of the ruck. Roll back into firing position and get that good sight picture. Afterthat...well you'llknow what to do." One of my officers was going out with the Assault CP.

"Sergeant, now that the Assault CP is gone, what do we do? I looked at my young specialist, knowing it was his first deployment.

"Now we wait," I replied.

Most of my soldiers, having been up over 30 hours, found sleeping easy onboard the Tower Airways chartered 747. Over 400 soldiers from Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), Fort Drum, slept through the four and a half hour flight.

Wheels down and a hard rocky landing at the international airport woke us up to the reality of life in Haiti. It was hot. At 6:30 a.m., Sept. 20, it was 90 degrees and 90 percent humidity. As the 747 rounded the tarmac, I could see chicken and goats

scrambling off the pavement to keep from becoming squashed under the big wheels.

The U.S. military forces were digging in, preparing defensive positions and setting up facilities to support the long-term mission. They were preparing for cantonment in the fields just offofthe runway, in the airport lounge, even in old hulls of broken down charter planes long since retired from air flight. Humping duffels, carrying the ruck, standing in the 90 degree sun, all while wearing flack vests, is a memory my soldiers will never forget.

The 10th Mountain G2 section arrived at the Industrial Complex, Portau-Prince, intact and with all its equipment. Now converted to the J2, Combined Joint Task Force 190, we began the mission. It was 12-hour shifts, seven-days-a-week with no fans, toilets or running water, but of course, all the Meals-Ready-to- Eat you could handle. Like a scene from the movie "Platoon" in which Charlie Sheen walks past wooden latrines being used for their intended purpose while the refuse is removed for burning—that's exactly how it was.

You tried to sleep in the sweltering heat but survival instincts always

"I looked at my young specialist knowing it was his first deployment."

woke you up when the pool of sweat rose to mid-neck level. And everywhere were the Haitians. Poor, unemployed and wondering what we really intended to do to help their situation.

The weeks passed slowly. Tempers flared as lack of sleep and sweltering heat combined to erode the

"You tried to sleep in the sweltering heat, but survival instincts always woke you up when the pool of sweat rose to mid-neck level."

vestiges of civilized man. The dirt, heat, stench, heat, boredom, and heat all served to show us just what is the price of democracy. And, outside of the compound, Haitians were dying—the victims of criminal tyranny. Beaten, raped, shot and stabbed...when the "attaches" came in the night, Haitians died.

"That's why we are here." I was holding a section meeting with my soldiers. "We must allow the people of Haiti the ability to govern themselves; free from crime and tyranny."

And that's what we do—we, who raise our hand to defend our country against all threats, foreign or domestic. We go anywhere, anytime and arrive fit to fight. I will always hold some memories of this deployment very close. And I pray that I will never forget the cost of freedom, the blood in the streets or the sacrifice of my soldiers to defend that freedom. Operation Restore Democracy.

Been there, done that, got the T-shirt—military intelligence always out front.

Sgt. 1st Class Hooper is the NCOIC, Counterintelligence Analysis Section, G2, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y.

## "TRRIP's successes drew the attention of senior Army and DoD leadership."

# CI Gives Rapid Help for Today's Soldiers

By Linda Neal and Eugene A. Lessman

he unit has been directed to move to an isolated spot where oppression and misery are a prevalent way of life.

The counterintelligence and human intelligence cell supporting that unit commander have been dropped off with other forward tactical soldiers on a dusty runway. The mission is to secure the area and prepare for the arrival of the main body of occupational and support forces.

The possibly of attack is very real and there are unconfirmed reports of sabotage and terrorist activities near the airfield. The main body will be following shortly; the forward commander needs to know what is beyond the fence.

The five-person CI/HUMINT cell is just one tool the commander has available to secure the airfield for the arrival of the main forces. It begins to work immediately, unwrapping cords, opening heavy canvas bags and unfolding laptop computers.

In minutes, the system, known as the Theater Rapid Response Intelligence Package, is on-line and functioning.

The CI agent taps a telephone number into a STU-III secure telephone. A few minutes later, the computer signals the agent to begin downloading data from the U.S. Defense Intelligence Threat Data System located at the Pentagon. After that, he locks into his own unit's data bases located with the main force, as well as several other shared data bases.

In seconds, current data on the country, its insurgent profile and information on local key government figures are being printed out. In less than an hour, the commander has data on the local situation.

This is not war in the 21st century. This is business as usual in 1994.

uring Operations Desert Shield/Storm, Provide Comfort and through the current United Nations support to countries of the former Yugoslav Republics, the Intelligence and Security Command has fielded and used the "experimental" secure communication package called TRRIP. First fielded with the 66th MI Brigade in Germany, who designed the system, TRRIP's successes drew the attention of senior Army and DoD leadership.

ince then, INSCOM has begun outfitting all of its major subordinate commands with the system. A UNIX-based computer forms the "Hub" of TRRIP, which enables the system to lock into powerful data bases. Subordinate to the hub is a nest of 486 laptops with removable hard drives as a security precaution.

Peripherals include a "Fotoman" digital camera, laser printer, hand-scanner and a STU-III to pump and received classified information.

The TRRIP represents a very inexpensive mobile secure data com-



U.S. Army Photo

A soldier from the 18th MI Battalion works with the Theater Rapid Response Intelligence Package.



U.S. Army Photo

Although TRRIP equipment in its static state might not look exciting, the success of the theater rapid response system is generating a lot of excitement within the military intelligence

community. In seconds, current data on the country, its insurgent profile and information on local key government figures are printed out.

munications system with can be used to complement and interface with other systems.

The system is easily transported as luggage, weighing less than 50 pounds. Able to use military satellites, it is ideal in locations where host country infrastructures may be non-existent or marginally capable of handling land-line communications.

smaller version, known as TRRIP-Lite, does not have the UNIX-based computer as a component and is designed to provide standard level secure communications to the hub.

This system offers the same communications capability to the hub or rear area, but without the powerhouse UNIX-based computer to download data from the national databases.

Unit-unique databases or information from rear area cells (which break down data from larger databases) can easily be transmitted over the TRRIP-Lite system.

In tests at overseas locations, and

numerous CONUS exercises, TRRIP has proven to be easy to operate, secure and a reliable communication system.

INSCOM's brigades and groups will be receiving TRRIP in various configurations and numbers until each has its full complement in place. The first major shipments of TRRIP-Lites and hubs was completed by the end of fiscal year 1994, with a full-up 1996 positioning target. TRRIP will be provided to the U.S. Army Intelligence School, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., initially as a demonstration item.

Eventually, each new special agent will have routine access to TRRIP as his or her basic word-processing and data terminal.

Corps supported by our MSCs will also have the system within the next two years. Each will be fully compatible with any other worldwide.

By purchasing the systems "offthe-shelf," INSCOM is supporting DoD initiatives to streamline acquisition and deployment of equipment, instead of going through tedious deINSCOM's brigades and groups will be receiving TRRIP in various configurations and numbers until each has its full complement in place.

velopment and testing programs of past years.

Resources saved by this change, can be redirected to the purchase of additional equipment or other needs of the military intelligence world.

Eugene E. Lessman is the chief of CI Plans, Programs and Policy Division, DCSOPS-HU/CI, Fort Belvoir, Va. Linda Neal is also in DCSOPS, working with future CI/HU automation architectures.

December 1994

## NGIC Travels the CD-ROM Trail

By Timothy J. Edwards



ork in the Army quite often seems to involve following trails. Whether one is in the field, or engaged in some research activity that will help those in the field, trails are important. They lead us to complete our job.

In the case of the Customer Services Branch, Library Services Division, Information Management Directorate, National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, Va., our job is to provide as much information at the analyst's finger tips as possible. Hence, a few years ago we started down the CD-ROM trail in hopes of finding a way to do that job more efficiently. CD-ROM stands for Compact Disc-Read Only Memory. It is the same format and design behind the CDs that are replacing musical tapes and albums. Simply put, small pits are burned by laser onto a glass disc 4.7 inches in diameter.

Once finished, these pits, along with the non-burned surface called "lands," are scanned by a laser beam to produce the binary code which the computer uses to produce readable text.

While this description may seem overly simplified to a technological whiz, it enables the rest of us to understand how something like three miles of playing track containing over 100,000 typed pages of text can be put on a piece of glass no bigger than the palm of your hand. Invented by Phillips (Netherlands) Company and Sony in Japan in 1978, CDs were first marketed in October 1982. Hence, we started down a relatively new trail, and it has not been without its share of traps.

The Library Division set about purchasing a stand-alone unit that would hold up to two CD-ROM discs simultaneously. This setup worked well, but it was not versatile enough to allow more than one CD-ROM title and one user at a time. Therefore, we looked into a "juke box" design that would handle multiple CD-ROM titles,

and service multiple users over the local area network. Everything came together just fine until the so-called plug and play software required more than a 386 PC to run it.

Actually, each CD-ROM has its own operating software, and there simply was not enough space on a 386 personal computer to handle all the titles which we currently had, and planned to purchase. Our first bushwhack on the CD-ROM trail! Plug and play usually does not work!

Our friends in the Computer Services and Automation Management Divisions (the technological whiz's mentioned above) came to the rescue with a server that could handle myriad CD-ROM operating software, and

multiple users. Once the new server was wedded with our juke box, CD-ROM titles were ordered and put

up for access.

Now we have the task of granting access to all users via the local area network, and providing titles that will make the entire project worthwhile. NGIC's Computer Services Division takes care of the former, while the library provides the titles. The CD-ROMdiscs at NGIC are now available on the LAN, and most personnel have access to them.

That does not mean we've reached the end of the trail— far from it! Some potential problems are just beginning to crawl out from among the trees. For example, a stand-alone CD-ROM may cost as little as \$20 dollars, but most of what NGIC needs costs around \$200 for a stand-alone CD.

However, when we purchase a LAN version for up to five simultaneous users per CD, the cost rises exponentially. Why? Because publishers have not become comfortable with the potential for electronically duplicating information. They still are not fully at ease with photocopy machines,

but because of fair use laws and copyright restrictions, and the fact that photocopying usually requires more physical labor than using a computer, publishers have allowed the price of paper copies to remain somewhat constant. A CD-ROM however, has the potential for holding 100,000 or more typed pages per disc. The potential for downloading that information, manipulating it, and distributing it illegally concerns some publishers.

Furthermore, the software that allows multiple users to access a CD-ROM is expensive. Even when we receive free CD-ROM titles published by the U.S. government, the licensing for a LAN version is rather expensive. Ambush number two! Will the expense be worth the effort?

All indications are that our CD-ROM project is well worth the expense, and is changing from the status of special project to standard operating procedure. Foremost here is the mandate we received a few years back to provide an electronic library. CD-ROM is a major step in that direction.

Given the fact that more government and commercial information is being disseminated via CD-ROM technology, we are on the right track in serving the customer.

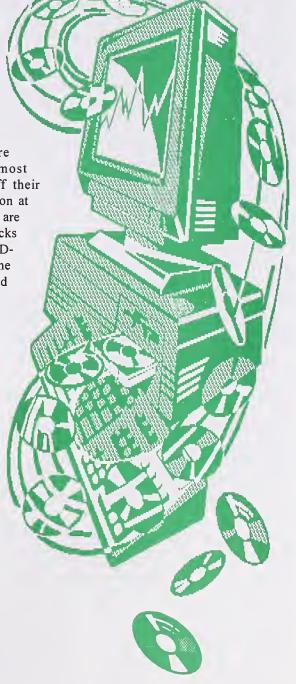
And as staff strength continues to reduce, we require information that can be accessed by several users simultaneously. Since CD-ROM information is more easily incorporated into a research effort by electronic manipulation (with proper permissions requested and credits given of course), it is a cost effective method of customer service.

The CD-ROM industry is booming, and shows no sign of letting up. Prices have decreased in recent months, reaching a stable level, and are not expected to decrease much in the near future. The use of alternate

systems is increasing, but the CD-ROM industry is primarily disk operating system based and shows little sign of changing. This creates some access problems that require considerable time and effort to resolve.

Our computer services people are probably ready for someone else to perform the technological wizardry required to keep the CD-ROM LAN functioning properly. But whether or not the manpower and training are available to take most CD-ROM functions off their hands is an open question at the present. So, yes there are still potential bushwhacks and ambushes on the CD-ROM trail, but thus far the benefits have far exceeded the risks. 🛣

Timothy Edwards is the chief, Customer Services Branch, Library Services Division, Information Management Directorate, NGIC. e-mail-Edwards@fstc-chville.army.mil.



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## Del Toro Wraps Up 40 Years

By Jeanette Lau

After serving two years as a second lieutenant in the infantry, a career with the U.S. Army as a civilian was the furthermost thing from Ubaldo ("Wally") Del Toro's mind. Today, with his retirement, Del Toro celebrates a service to country, cause, and the profession he has come to love.

Hailing from Cabo Rojo (Red Cape), a small town on the southwest coast of Puerto Rico, Del Toro graduated from the University of Puerto Rico in 1954. Following his time in the Army, he returned to school, graduating from Georgetown University in 1960 with a master's degree in international relations.

At that time, the military was looking for civilians to serve in the military intelligence civilian excepted career program. MICECP participants would be expected to move to a new job, sometimes overseas, every three years—just like the military, and would form a nucleus of expertise and stability needed within the military intelligence community.

"I applied for the program at the urging of a friend who thought it 'seemed like a really interesting career'," said Del Toro. Ironically, his first MICECP assignment sent him "back home" to Fort Brooke in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Other assignments in Panama and Munich followed.

"When I was offered the job in

'We protect the stability

of our nation with

heart and mind.'

Panama, I was actually on orders for Hawaii," remembered Del Toro.
"They (my supervisors) gave

me a great vote of confidence in making me the first G2 civilian deputy for USSOUTHCOM."

When INSCOM was organized, the 66th MI Brigade became a model for the new command as it went about the process of reorganizing elements of all the military intelligence disciplines under one *66th* roof.

"I'd never been a 'SIGINTer', said Del Toro, "and I had to learn how to manage that too."

Upon comple-tion of the National War College in 1980, the first INSCOM commander, Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya, assigned Del Toro to INSCOM as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations-HUMINT.

"I lived that job—we had a lot of initiative and a super group of staff of-ficers—we accomplished the 'verticalization' of HUMINT," he said. These efforts gave INSCOM better control of HUMINT operations throughout the Army.

In his words, Del Toro's MICECP career has been a "commitment for life."

"We protect the stability of our nation with heart and mind—it required total dedication of individual to mission. We are citizen-soldiers. We are here to serve the needs of our soldiers and the needs of our country."

The need to establish and institu-

tionalize a structure for intelligence overs i g h t w i t h in INSCOM brought Del

Toro a new challenge. "During the last five years, we built the command's intelligence oversight program from scratch," he said. We figured out what was needed and how to make it happen.

"The pillars of oversight are found



Wally Del Toro

in the training and education program of an INSCOM," said Del Toro.

"Our people have extensive training, they know what the process is to address the problems and do what is right legally, morally, and responsibly. We have done it—and we have done it well!"

Although Del Toro, a philatelist, expects to enjoy spending more time on his hobby and with his family, he looks back with pride and a strong sense of dedication on a career spanning nearly 40 years.

With parting words of encouragement, he said, "I hope the new generation will take on what we have built!"

Photo by Robert J. Bills

## **Training Always First**

With "Knight Venture," the 201st embarks on its first field venture—seven days of "hard-core" training and a chance to work together.



Cpl. Kevin Wilson of the 201st MI Battalion takes aim from a foxhole during the field exercise "Knight Venture."

Story and photo by Spc. Claudine Cooper

ith downsizing always on the lips and minds of armed forces personnel, being the very best is one way of coping and putting that ever-present fear to rest.

The 201st MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, is one battalion that takes pride in not only being the best but "Always First."

"Knight Venture," its first field venture at Fort Gordon, Ga., gave these soldiers the opportunity to take part in seven days of hard-core training and also a chance to work together. The exercise was divided into sections called tiers. Tier I deployed to Fort Polk, La., Tier II, Training Area 6, and Tier III, to Training Area 37.

Tier III, named Tactical Site Eavesdrop, and made up of most of the battalion personnel, deployed an advance party to secure the area in late July.

On the following day, the rear group followed. Despite adverse weather conditions that made the area look like a mini-swamp, the soldiers quickly overcame all obstacles and got down to training.

"At first, when we arrived, the area was covered with water," said Command Sgt. Maj. John P. Boswell, 201st battalion sergeant major. "The soldiers weren't too happy, but they quickly overcame that obstacle and got down to work setting up camp."

Like a finely-tuned engine, the main force of the battalion, located at training area 37, settled down to bring operations to full speed in no time at all. Four companies comprise this battalion, and the soldiers showed the real meaning of the words "unit cohesiveness."

Besides doing the everyday jobs that make everything work, sections worked together as teams while taking part in training and learning new tasks, and also honing their skills on old ones.

They trained on NBC, built tents, dug foxholes, made fighting positions, and defended the perimeter from invasion. Basic soldier skills were taught, but now with a realism that could not be duplicated in the company area.

Family members visited the area on Saturday. This gave them the chance to see and better understand what their military family member has to do when they go to the field.

Sgt.Brooks, an S1 NCO, summed up the whole training experience best when he said, "It rained but we stuck it out—it poured but it was a challenge."

Spc. Claudine Cooper is with the 513th MI Brigade Public Affairs Office.

**December 1994** 

# uses this forum to

present a number of proposals for discus sion.

#### **Spotlight:**

Academia de Espanol Quito! A vital part of the 470th MI Brigade's language training program is immersion training. Through the efforts of its Command Language Program Manager, Staff Sgt. Kevin Hanson, the 470th MI Brigade has developed an agreement with the Academia de Espanol Quito in Ecuador to provide immersion language training to Spanish linguists. The 470th MI Brigade sends its Spanish linguists to the institute for four weeks of immersion training. The intensive instruction is designed to bring linguists to the 2+/ 2+ level by graduation. To do this, linguists attend class seven hours a day and receive one-on-one instruction. They also live with local families who provide their meals and laundry, and regularly participate in cultural events. At less than \$1,100 for tuition, the training is very affordable. More detailed information can be obtained by calling the 470th MI Bde CLPM at DSN 285-5641/5710.

We want to address your linguistrelated concerns. Readers are encouraged to send their questions, concerns or ideas to us at the address below. Or, feel free to contact us, Chief Warrant Officer Tim Jones or Ronald Weaver:

Tell Me...

Commander, USAINSCOM ATTN: IAOPS-FR-T-L 8825 Beulah Street Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246 DSN 235-1458/1502 or Comm (703) 706-1458/1502. 🛠

#### INSCOM's Language Branch. From The Top:

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ture is the goal of the Linguist Life-

line, a series of articles written by

PERSCOM has released a new Foreign Language Proficiency Pay (FLPP) policy message. The new policy eliminates the payment of FLPP to anyone who does not achieve proficiency level 2/2 on their next retest. It also authorizes FLPP for soldiers in a Category 1 (e.g. Spanish) language who attain level 2/2. Previous policy did not allow the payment of FLPP to soldiers in Category 1 languages whose proficiency is below level 2+/2+.

HQ DA DCSPER is refining a proposal that would allow the award of up to 50 promotion points to soldiers in a language-dependent military occupational speciality. Current policy does not authorize soldiers in a language-dependent MOS to receive promotion points for completion of language school. The Army Language Committee will review the final proposal in December 1994.

PERSCOM has the lead to further develop a proposal by the Intelligence Center and School to make comments regarding language proficiency a mandatory part of the NCOER and OER. Their final proposal will be reviewed by the ALC in December 1994. **INSCOM News Makers:** 

recently established The INSCOM Linguist of the Year award was presented to Sgt. Steven Barnes, Company B, 3d MI Battalion, 501st MI Bde. Barnes spent a week at INSCOM Headquarters, where he was presented various military and civilian awards during the INSCOM Commanders Conference. He also visited the ODCSINT where he discussed linguist issues with Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., Acting DCSINT, and had lunch with the Sergeant Major of By Chief Warrant Officer Tim Jones

the Army. He also spent three days at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif., where he was recognized by the commandant and the Korean language department. While there, Barnes spoke with language students on his experiences as a linguist and assisted the Institute's faculty and staff in a review of the Korean curriculum.

Criteria for submitting nominations for the 1995 INSCOM Linguist of the Year competition will be announced during the second quarter of fiscal year 1995 with selection during the fourth quarter.

#### Alma Mater Files:

The DLI began developing a program of instruction for a Command Language Program (Manager Course) beginning in May 1994. The course, to be offered semi-annually by DLI, is designed to teach soldiers how to establish and maintain an effective CLP. INSCOM has been a major player in this, providing the manpower and expertise to write more than 50 percent of the POI. We expect the course to be announced during the second quarter of fiscal year 1995. The Headquarters, Department of the Army service program manager will manage seat allocations to major commands. If you are or expect to be a CLP manager, watch for the announcement and get to the

#### **Did You Know?**

The Army Language Program Review Committee, which provides oversight for the Army Language Program, recently changed its name to the Army Language Committee. The ALC is chaired by the Acting DCSINT and meets quarterly to discuss issues and initiatives, many of which are the basis for revising DA policy. INSCOM

Chief Warrant Officer Jones is a staff language technician with the INSCOM Language Branch, Fort Belvoir, Va.

## NCEA Opens Teaching Careers

large number of motivated, well-educated personnel are re-entering the civilian labor force due to the military drawdown.

The Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal 1993 authorized several initiatives to facilitate the use of military personnel and defense industry employees as classroom

and provide military personnel access to alternative teacher certification programs, identify existing teaching needs and opportunities within participating school districts, facilitate the teacher placement process, and provide "role model" teachers to participating schools and relieve teacher shortages in critical areas.

acting as a liaison with the academic institution. At present, the ASTEP is piloted in 10 target states — Georgia, California, New York, Florida, Arizona, Kentucky, Maryland, Illinois, Louisiana, and Colorado. The goal is to expand the program to the national level.

The JROTC Career Academies Program has four main objectives: to identify and provide retired and retirement-eligible military personnel access to teacher certification programs, identify existing teaching needs and opportunities at JROTC Career Academies, facilitate the teacher placement process, and provide "role model" teachers to participating career academies. The program is open to all retired and retirement eligible members of the armed forces with at least 15 years of continuous active duty service who have at least a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and a discharge date of Jan. 1, 1990, or later. NCEA acts as a liaison between the candidate and the institution or the school district office.

Well-trained military personnel, with vast experience levels, can positively contribute to our nation's team of educators. Qualified chemistry, physics and math instructors are in short supply. The NCEA's mission is to assist those interested personnel in making that transition into teaching careers as they continue to make a valuable contribution to our country.

For more information regarding the ASTEP and JCAP, contact: The National Consortium for Educational Access, Inc., Attn: Programs Division, 161 Spring Street (Suite 800), Atlanta, GA 30303. Telephone numbers are (800) 869-1013 and (404) 332-7270.



teachers in the nation's elementary and secondary schools.

The National Consortium for Educational Access, Inc., a non-profit organization founded in 1984, recently signed an agreement with the Department of Labor to assist military personnel with teacher certification and placement with school systems or Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps career academies. The Armed Services Transition to Education Program has four main objectives: to identify

The program is open to all active duty and honorably discharged service members who have a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, at least six years of continuous active duty service immediately prior to separation and a separation date of 1990 or later. The NCEA assists candidates through an advisement, application, and enrollment process at a college or university with a post baccalaureate/ alternative certification program by

(Army News Service)

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## War Against Japan: An Overview

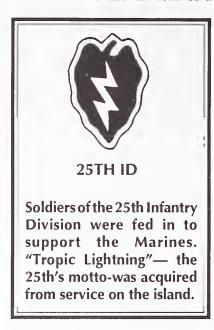
By J. P. Finnegan

Following the American reverses at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippine Islands, the American Joint Chiefs of Staff divided command responsibility in the Pacific between Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Area and Admiral Chester Nimitz's Pacific Ocean Area. Army troops were assigned to both commands. But the Pacific was a secondary theater of war, and the forces available to both commanders were initially scanty.

At first, it was thought that America would have to fight a defensive war against Japan. However, this was not in accordance with the desires of either MacArthur or Nimitz. In the event, the threat posed to Australia and its lines of communication by Japanese advances in New Guinea and the Solomons induced the Joint Chiefs of Staff in July 1942 to order an offensive designed to eliminate Rabaul, the main Japanese base in the southwest Pacific.

On July 2, 1942, the Joint Chiefs of Staff set out for its Pacific commanders its master plan for the capture of Rabaul. This was broken down into three tasks, duly allotted among the two commanders. Task one was the responsibility of the Navy, and was to be carried out by Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Nimitz's subordinate commander in the South Pacific Area. The Navy was to seize Tulagi and other strategic islands at the southeast tip of the Solomons, thus preventing any Japanese attempt to develop forward air bases that might threaten the sea lanes to Australia. Tasks two and three would be handled by MacArthur. From his base in Australia, he would attack up the New Guinea coast and seize the Japanese

bases at Lae and Salamua, just across the narrow straits from the island of New Britain and the key Japanese base at Rabaul. At the same time, he would secure the rest of the Solomon Islands, which lay within the boundaries of SWPA. The final task would be the invasion of New Britain and the conquest of Rabaul itself. For MacArthur, at least, the prospect did not seem at all daunting. His staff had calculated that if the Southwest Pacific Area received an additional division or two and the loan of a



couple of aircraft carriers, Rabaul could be taken in 18 days.

In fact, all these plans were framed without taking into account the correlation of forces in the area. In the summer of 1942, the Japanese still enjoyed superiority on land, sea, and in the air. The whole area was latticed with Japanese air bases, making it into a killing zone for any movements by the American fleet. MacArthur would not get any carriers in 1942. American forces were weak, strung out at the end of a long supply-line; it took twice as long for

ships to reach the South Pacific from the United States as it took them to sail to Europe.

Intelligence on the enemy was largely lacking: although the U.S. Navy had cracked the Japanese fleet codes, the Army had as yet made no headway against the codes used by its Japanese counterpart. U.S. Army air cover in the Southern Pacific was inadequate. The Army's P-39 and P400 fighter planes could not climb high enough to intercept Japanese bomber formations, while the Army's own long-range bombers the highly touted B-17 "Flying Fortresses"—proved totally ineffective against enemy shipping. As one officer put it, their crews "could not hit anything from any altitude because they lack necessary training." Finally American commanders both in Washington and in Australia failed to appreciate the nature of the terrain their troops would be fighting in. New Guinea and the Solomons were green hells: pestiferous, rain-sodden mixes of jungle and swamp.

As a result, the march against Rabaul got off to a slow start. MacArthur immediately found himself on the defensive when a Japanese force bounded down the New Guinea coast to Buna on July 22 and attempted to drive overland to Port Moresby across the towering Owen Stanley Mountains. On Aug. 7, the Navy dropped off the 1st Marine Division on Guadalcanal in the eastern Solomons, seizing control of a Japanese airbase in the process of construction.

The Navy carrier force covering the landing then found it prudent to retire. After the Japanese staged a night attack and sank four Allied heavy cruisers, the Navy amphibious force likewise departed the vicinity, carrying off with it a good

portion of the 1st Marine Division's essential supplies, since construction equipment, food, and ammunition were still on board the ships, along with the force's only coastal defense guns. In effect, a whole Marine division had been left stranded on a hostile shore.



**32ND ID** 

The 32d ID, a green National Guard outfit untrained in jungle warfare, found itself plunged into the fever-ridden Papuan jungle.

On both fronts, the situation gradually improved. The battered Marines hung on to their outpost at what was now called Henderson Field despite bombing, naval gunfire, and repeated attacks by Japanese ground forces. Nimitz replaced Ghormley with the legendarily aggressive Vice Admiral William "Bull" Halsey, and after hard fighting, the Navy was able to establish its superiority in the waters of the Solomons. Meanwhile, the fighting on Guadalcanal had already forced the Japanese Imperial Army to divert troops that would otherwise have gone to engage MacArthur. As the battle progressed, Army troops were fed in to support the Marines: at first, regiments from the Americal Division; then soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division, which acquired its "Tropic Lightning" motto from service on the island. By December 1942, enough reinforcements had arrived to permit the withdrawal of the badly-mauled 1st Marine Division, which was redeployed to Australia. Command of all Army and Marine forces on Guadalcanal was transferred to the Army's new XIVth Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch. With three divisions in hand (one of them the 2d Marine Division), Patch was now strong enough to drive the Japanese completely off the island. However, Guadalcanal was not fully secured until the beginning of February 1943.

In October 1942, MacArthur had at last launched his own counteroffensive in Papua, using both Australian troops and elements of Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger's I Corps, with an Australian general in overall tactical command. While the Australian 7th Infantry Division chased the Japanese back down the Kokoda Trail, two regiments of the U.S. 32d Infantry Division were deployed piecemeal by land, sea, and air to the outskirts of Buna, a Japanese outpost on the north coast of Papua. Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's Fifth Air Force provided air cover, troop transport, and aerial resupply for these operations. Intelligence estimates suggested that Buna was lightly held. They were wrong.

As a result, the 32d Infantry Division, a green National Guard outfit untrained in jungle warfare, found itself plunged into the fever-ridden Papuan jungle at the end of a tenuous supply line attacking artfully prepared Japanese defenses manned by fanatically dedicated opponents. An ill-conceived attempt to bring up the unit's heavy equipment by sea using a convoy of unescorted small craft resulted in the loss of almost everything on the boats. Thus, an incomplete division of malaria-racked and hungry troops found itself attacking enemy fortifications through a swamp without artillery, tank, or air support. The bases of the Fifth Air Force lay beyond the fog-enshrouded peaks of

the Owen Stanley range, making it difficult to provide adequate cover, and when Kenney's fliers did show up, they occasionally bombed their own troops. Unsurprisingly, unit cohesion broke down, as did the division and the attack.

To redress the situation, Eichelberger, the I Corps commander, was sent to the front to take personal charge of the situation and, as MacArthur succinctly put it, "take Buna or not come back alive." Eichelberger relieved the unfortunate division commander, reorganized the division, and pressed the attack leading from the front. Victory still did not come easy. The division had only a single artillery piece of its own (although a dozen other field guns had been borrowed from the Australians) and this ran out of ammunition. A gallant Australian squadron



#### **5TH AIR FORCE**

The Fifth Air Force provided air cover, troop transport, and aerial resupply for these operations. Its bases lay beyond the fog-enshrouded peaks of the Owen Stanley range, making it difficult to provide adequate cover.

flying obsolescent aircraft had provided the division with aerial reconnaissance, but its last plane was finally shot down. Five lightly-armored tracked Bren-gun carriers loaned to the division by the Australians were turned into collanders as soon as they entered battle. However, help was on the way. Two ad-

ditional U.S. infantry regiments came up, and tanks were found to break down the pill boxes. Increasing Allied air and sea superiority cut the Japanese defenders off from their supplies. Buna fell, and Eichelberger, assuming command of all Allied forces in the area as new head of Land Forces Papua—Advanced. moved against the adjacent Japanese position at Sananander and took it. On Jan. 22, 1943, the Papuan campaign came to an end.

However, victory had been bought dearly. The U.S. Army forces in SWPA had almost been consumed in the effort. The 32d Infantry Division had been wrecked in the fighting, ground down not only by heavy battle casualties but by disease. It would take months to refit. As a result, MacArthur turned the Papuan campaign over to Australian forces for the next several months. The jungle fighting on Guadalcanal had also imposed heavy demands on the troops involved, both Army and Marine. However, despite the initial heavy going, the balance of forces in the South Pacific was steadily shifting in favor of the Americans. This was true in the sea and air as well as on the land.

By 1943, America's industrial mobilization had reached full speed. The Pacific Fleet that had died at Pearl Harbor was now replaced by a better one. Along with the stream of carriers, fast battleships, and other combat elements that came out of the shipyards, exotic new landing craft appeared. These would provide the Army in the Pacific with an effective amphibious capability for the first time. In March 1943, MacArthur was assigned the VII Amphibious Force as his own small private navy. At the start, this consisted of just four destroyer transports, six Landing Ship Tanks, and 30 other landing craft. The Army's own amphibious assets were already in theater: the 2nd Engineer Special Brigade, specially configured transformed the tactics of his Fifth Air Force, training his medium and light bomber crews to engage in low-level for shore- to-shore amphibious operations.

MacArthur's Fifth Air Force and the new Thirteenth Air Force set up on Guadalcanal under overall Navy command had been re-equipped with



#### THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE

The Thirteenth Air Force made their own contribution by using information from communications intercepts to ambush and shot down the aircraft carrying the architect of Pearl Harbor, Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamato.

modern planes capable of meeting the Japanese on equal terms. Twin-engined P-38 "Lightning" fighters that could handle high level Japanese bombers were available in substantial numbers, while the B-17 heavy bombers had been replaced by B-17 "Liberators" with a greater range and bomb load. While still relatively ineffective against moving ships, the heavy long-range bombers could pound enemy airfields, bases, and harbors, and bring Rabaul under direct attack. Additionally, Kenney had operations that devastated Japanese shipping. The growing effectiveness of Army land-based air in the ocean war was demonstrated in March 1943 at the Battle of the Bismarck Sea, in which Kenney's fliers wiped out a whole Japanese troop convoy. A month later, Army Air Forces "Lightnings" from the Thirteenth Air Force made

their own contribution by using information from communications intercepts to ambush and shoot down the aircraft carrying the architect of Pearl Harbor, Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamato.

Troop reinforcements, long delayed by the demands of the European Theater, at last began to trickle down the long pipeline from the West Coast. In February 1943, Gen. Walter Krueger arrived in Australia from the United States along with the headquarters of the Sixth Army. At first, this new layer of command had nothing much to command: the Army's I Corps with its two battered divisions; and the attached 1st Marine Division, equally in need of rest and repair. However, by midsummer 1943, two more Army divisions (the 24th Infantry and the St. Cavalry) had arrived in Australia, and Krueger was now strong enough to mount offensive operations. It was MacArthur's intention that these would be conducted from now on under American command; working through a subordinate Land Forces command structure headed by an Australian had produced inter-Allied friction. To sidestep these problems, Sixth Army would be reconfigured as ALAMO FORCE, a separate task force operating directly under himself. Meanwhile, in the neighboring South Pacific theater, Halsey now had the 37th and 43d Infantry Divisions available, in addition to his Marine units and the Americal and 25th Infantry Divisions that had served on Guadalcanal.

The stage was now set for a renewed advance on Rabaul. 🛣

Editor's Note: This is part two of a series of articles provided by Dr. Finnegan, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's History Department, Fort Belvoir, Va.



## Army Safety: A Record Year

or the third straight year the Army has set significant safety records, according to statistics from the U.S. Army Safety Center at Fort Rucker, Ala.

Record lows were set in several categories, including total Army accidents, fatalities and total accident cost. The downward trend in overall Army accidents is punctuated by the decrease

in soldier fatalities, which are lower than in the past two years.

According to officials, this is especially noteworthy because the statistics include numbers from the Pope Air Force Base crash and the Iraqi "friendly fire" shoot down.

Ground accidents were down by nine percent from the previous year. Personnel injuries fell by 12 percent.

The number of accidents involving private vehicles was five percent below the average for the past two years.

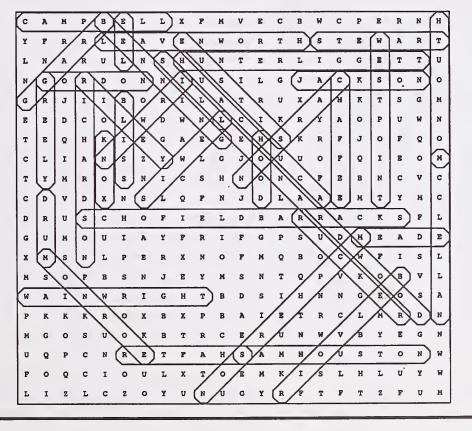
Nationally, alcohol was a factor in 45 percent of automobile accidents last year. For the Army, alcohol was a factor in 13 percent of the accidents.

However, private vehicle accidents are still the number one killer of soldiers. According to officials, expanding missions, the variety of areas of operation and equipment modernization all present unique safety considerations. While these statistics represent a successful year in Army safety, the Army leadership still considers one accident to be one too many.

"I don't have a feeling of hubris about this," said Gen. Gordon Sullivan, Army chief of staff. "It's still dangerous out there and we have to keep pressing the numbers down."

(Army News Service)

#### Puzzle Solution Forts



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#### **HEALTH & FITNESS**

How can "old" soldiers max the Army Physical Fitness Test? Here are a few tips that really work:

#### **Principles**

- "No pain. Period." You are not John Wayne. Pain is not a virtue except for masochists. Don't exercise to the point of pain. "No pain, no gain" is a perverse idea. Regular exercise without pain will build you up faster than painful exercise followed by down time while you recover.
- "Grow as old as possible." Assuming you are not a total blob, as you age you will have an easier time maxing the PT test. Lower standards for old folks put a maximum score within range. Pity the poor 20-year-olds who must be Olympic semifinalists to max the PT test.
- Jocks and natural athletes stop here. You are blessed and don't need this.
- Young couch potatoes can also use these points. If you are young and have trouble passing the test (your standards are very high), read ahead.

#### **Training**

Start training at least 10 weeks before the test. Don't feel guilty if you didn't train the other 16 weeks between PT tests. (It's too late anyway.)

#### **Pushups**

- Exercise the rest position. This is the secret weapon to max those awful push-ups. Every time you do push-ups, start with 30 seconds of the "rest position," butt up in the air, followed by 30 seconds of the push-up "ready position," back straight. You will become strong enough to get real rest during the test.
- Do slow push-ups in perfect form. In training, build strength, don't worry about large numbers, and don't cheat on form. If you learn perfect form, you won't fall victim to zealous PT-test monitors who have the audacity to expect good push-ups.
- Do 100 push-ups each exercise

PT FOR OLD SOLDIERS

#### By Col. William Cline

period. (Women should perhaps cut this to 50.) Try 20 at a time, five different times, or any other combination so long as the total is 100. But remember, no pain, period.

#### Sit-ups

- Keep your chin on your chest always. This will produce less work on each sit-up, but you will need to strengthen your neck a bit to keep that position.
- Touch the mat with your back, but not your shoulders. These are honest sit-ups. It is more work and much slower if you touch your shoulders.
- Do 100 sit-ups each exercise period. As with push-ups, do a total of 100 sit-ups in any order, with rest between sets. Consider mixing small numbers of push-ups and sit-ups.

#### Run

- Running is required, even though if God had wanted us to run we would have four legs. But God is not the one with the stopwatch.
- Run every other day, or at most four times a week. Don't wear out your knees! Maybe increase the run to every day for the last two weeks before the test, but it really isn't necessary.
- Three miles maximum during each training run. Any more is fluff or machismo. If you get a natural high

from running, you are blessed and don't need this.

Learn to pace yourself with breathing. Air is the limiting factor, so forget speed and constantly be aware of your breathing, especially that you breathe out maximally with each breath.

■ No exercise at all the day before the test.

#### At the test

- Empty stomach, and full hydration. Don't eat for three hours before the test. If you must have breakfast on the day of an 8 a.m. test, get up early. Two hours before the test, drink at least a quart of water (more if the weather is very hot). If you have a small bladder, empty it before the weigh-in and perhaps during the break just before the run. A full bladder is incompatible with maximum performance.
- Go first. Volunteer to be in the first push-up group. You will have more time to rest between events, especially between sit-ups and the run.
- Rest 10 minutes between events. Be sure to demand a full rest period between events. You are entitled to more, but 10 minutes will do.
- Pushups. Go fast and furious in good form until tired. Then rest as described above. Then do a few more, and so on.
- Sit-ups. If the exercise area is not flat (it happens!), be sure your head is at the higher end of the mat. Use good form or you will work too hard.
- Run. Start at the head of the pack, even if you are not very fast. Pace yourself by concentrating on your breathing. Sprint at the end: this is one time when pain is okay.

Good luck. \*

Col. William Cline, now retired, was a physician with the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

## Job-Related Injuries Impact on Health, Job Status

By Barry Reichenbaugh

hen an employee reports an on-the-job injury, the first thing a supervisor should do is ensure the employee is properly treated at the occupational-health clinic, emergency room or other suitable facility, say Army occupational-health officials.

The next step is to report the incident to the safety office. The supervisor also should call the occupational-health clinic to see how the injured employee is doing. The employee may need help getting home or back to the job site. On the other hand, if the occupational-health doctor says the employee is fit to keep working, the supervisor should know that, too.

Either way, the more information a supervisor can get about an employee's injury, the better.

Some employees do "skip out" from work after an exam by an occupational-health doctor or even after being returned to duty in a "light-duty" status. Some then find a less-than-honest doctor on the outside who will pronounce them disabled for a long time in an attempt to collect unmerited benefits.

The federal government may authorize up to 45 calendar days' continuation of pay for injured workers, based on the severity of the injury and other factors. After continuation pay expires, the workers go into disability status, which means they don't lose their jobs. Continuation pay is not authorized for diseases.

Many workers have the misconception that they are automatically authorized 45 days. Actually, the authorization is for up to 45 days and must be approved.

Misinformed employees who suffer very minor accidents and go out for ridiculous amounts of time often come back to find that their claims have not been approved.

Occupational-health doctors also watch out for injuries that may not be job-related. Especially on Monday mornings, doctors are apt to phone the supervisor to find out more. If a worker claims he hurt his knee on the job, but he limped into work, doctors get suspicious.

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act sets penalties for employees and supervisors found guilty of violating the act.

A supervisor who refuses to accept or impedes the processing of a claim by a subordinate could be liable for a \$500 fine, imprisonment for no more than one year, or both.

An employee could face a fine of up to \$10,000, imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, for making a knowingly false statement on a required affidavit or report relating to a compensation claim.

Barry Reichenbaugh is from the public affairs office, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.



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News of interest to members of the Total Army ... Active, Reserve, Guard and DA Civilians

## New Military Commemorative Coins Available

The United States Mint has issued three U.S. Veterans Commemorative Silver Dollars to honor prisoners of war, military servicewomen and Vietnam veterans. These limited mintage coins are available from the United States Mint until April 30, 1995.

"These coins recognize three groups of veterans for their courageous contributions to our nation," says Philip N. Diehl, director of the United States Mint.

"Proceeds from the sale of the three coins will contribute to the construction of the National Prisoner of War Museum and the Women In Military Service For America Memorial, and the repair of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial."

The National Prisoner of War Museum, planned for Andersonville, Ga., will recognize about 142,250 POWs by bringing a greater understanding to the ordeals suffered by those denied their freedom while attempting to preserve the freedom of others.

The Women In Military Service For America Memorial, to be built at the gateway to Arlington National Cemetery, will document the history of nearly two million military women who have proudly and unselfishly served America throughout history.

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial has endured the elements for over a decade. Cracks have been discovered in the black granite panels requiring extensive research and repairs.

Also, new names need to be added to the Wall. Funding is needed to preserve the legacy and memory of more than 58,000 who paid the ultimate sacrifice in defense of freedom.

Support the Memorials coins are available in three-coin sets and individually. As mandated by Congress and signed into law by the president, each of the three commemorative issues is limited to a maximum mintage of 500,000 coins.

U.S. Veterans Commemorative Silver Dollars may be purchased by calling 1-800-777-VETS or by writing: Customer Service. United States Mint 10001 Aerospace Road, Lanham, MD 20706.

(Army News Service—from a U.S. Mint Release)

## Servicemembers Get Tax Exemption for Kuwait Mission

Gulf War income tax exemptions on basic pay remain in effect for service members recently deployed to Southwest Asia, according to DoD's office of compensation.

Troops assigned in Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates are eligible for tax exemptions. Service members aboard vessels in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman and portions of the Arabian Sea also qualify. These locations are within the combat zone declared by then-President George Bush in 1991.

Enlisted basic pay is tax free; \$500 per month of officers pay is tax exempt.

In early October, U.S. forces joined other U.N. coalition troops in returning to the region. Deployment was in response to movement of Iraqi troops toward the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Forces assigned to specific Southwest Asia areas receive imminent danger pay--currently \$150 per month. Those areas include Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Turkey and the Persian Gulf. Servicemembers with families receive a monthly \$75 family separation allowance, provided the separation is more than 30 days.

Enlisted personnel also receive "certain places pay," which ranges from \$8 to \$22.50 per month, based on pay grade.

Unlike troops supporting Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti, service members in Kuwait are considered on "field duty" status. Because of this, members temporarily lose their basic allowance for subsistence (separate rations).

(Sgt. 1st Class Stephen Barrett)

#### Clinton Signs Gulf War Veterans Aid Bill

President Clinton signed a bill Nov. 2 giving the Department of Veterans Affairs authority to award compensation benefits to chronically disabled Persian Gulf War veterans with undiagnosed illnesses.

The bill authorizes the VA to pay any Persian Gulf veteran suffering from a chronic disability resulting from an undiagnosed illness that became manifest during Persian Gulf service (to a degree of 10 percent or more) or within a specific period of time following Gulf service.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Jesse Brown, said that the VA will contact each veteran on VA's Persian Gulf Registry, established in 1992 to identify any patterns of illnesses among Gulf veterans, and re-



open benefits claims that were previously denied.

Brown said VA will continue its efforts to treat and diagnose Persian Gulf veterans and conduct research to identify the causes of their health problems.

The bill, entitled the Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 1994. also authorized VA to conduct an evaluation of the health status of spouses and children of Persian Gulf veterans, conduct a survey of Persian Gulf veterans to gather information on the incidence and nature of health problems among them and their families, and conduct an epidemiological study of Persian Gulf veterans if recommended by the National Academy of Sciences, which is currently reviewing for VA and DoD existing scientific and other information on the health consequences of Gulf service.

Other key provisions of the bill are:

- Make salaries of members of VA's Board of Veterans Appeals comparable to those of administrative law judges;
- Establish a Veterans' Claims Adjudication Commission to study VA's system for handling veterans' benefits claims;
- Increase the number of VA's homeless veterans comprehensive centers from four to eight; and
- Establish a Center for Minority Veterans and a Center for Women Veterans.

(ARNEWS)

#### **AAFES Offers Rainchecks**

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service has recently modified

its raincheck procedures. AAFES calls the new initiative the "Customer Choice Raincheck Program."

Highlights of the new program include:

- Customers may choose a substitute item within the same category at a comparable savings when an advertised item is not available. This includes "special buys"— limited quantity merchandise bought just for one sale.
- If the item is available in the exchange catalog, it is available at the same sale price as in the sales tabloid.
- If the sale item is not available in the exchange catalog, customers may order a substitute item from the catalog at a comparable savings. Customers must place these orders in the store to receive the discount.
- If a customer does not wish to take advantage of any of the above programs, he or she may then receive a Customer Choice Raincheck. If the store does not notify the customer within 30 days that the item is available for pickup, the customer may redeem the raincheck at any exchange for any item in the same category. The customer will receive an additional 10 percent discount. Rainchecks will not have expiration dates.
- Army and Air Force exchanges will also accept competitors' rainchecks for identical merchandise if it is available.

(ARNEWS)

## Dial New 800 Number for Defense Surplus Sales

Interested in buying DoD surplus property? Simply call 1-800-GOVT BUY (1-800-468-8289).

The DoD Surplus Property Sales

Program is managed by the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, a field activity of the Defense Logistics Agency, and is authorized to sell DoD government surplus property.

Surplus property includes everything from office equipment to power tools to clothing. DRMS has nearly 200 locations where surplus is available.

National sales include such items as aircraft, ships, industrial plant equipment, hazardous property, and property having wide commercial value. If interested in national sales, call 1-800-222-DRMS to get a copy of the "How to Buy" pamphlet and to be placed on the bidders list.

If interested in local sales but don't know where your local DRMO is, you can call 1-800-GOVT BUY. You can get an overview of the DRMS mission and get the number of the DRMO nearest you. You will need to give the area code of the location you are interested in.

Property is sold as is, so the careful buyer takes advantage of the preinspection period. There are usually 2-3 days prior to the auction or spot bid. You must be at least 18 years old to be a buyer and cannot be an employee or DRMS or an immediate member of the household of a DRMS employee.

The local DRMO near you can provide you with additional information on surplus property sales such as dates, times, method of payment, etc.

(ARNEWS)

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#### **CLASSIC WWII HUMOR RETURNS**

## WILLIE & JOE Bitton



"I can't git no lower, Willie. Me buttons is in th' way. Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, servicemembers of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, they speak again to a new generation. (Copyright 1946 by Bill Mauldin, used with permission.)

#### WWII CHRONOLOGY, DECEMBER 1944

2 (EE) Red Army continues strong attack toward Budapest.

**4 (PI)** U.S. Seventh Air Force bombers begin night attacks on Luzon airfields.

**5 (WE)** 6th Army Group: U.S. Seventh Army begins general attack northward toward Maginot Line.

**8 (VI)** B-29s and warships join B-24s in bombardment of Iwo Jima.

10 (C) Japanese push into Kweichow, plus open route for movement into Indochina, marking high tide of Japanese invasion of continent of Asia.

**16 (WE)** Field Marshal von Rundstedt opens all-out counteroffensive in the Ardennes, taking Americans by surprise.

17 (EE) Elements of Second Ukrai-

nian Front push to within five miles of Budapest.

19 (WE) 101st A/B Div arrives at Bastogne, which enemy has almost circled.

(WE) U.S. Third Army, III Corps ordered north for attack against southern flank of enemy in the "bulge."

21 (WE) Enemy lays siege to Bastogne.

22 (WE) Brig. Gen. McAuliffe, acting commanding general, 101st A/B Div, refuses German demand for surrender of Bastogne. Garrison is holding under heavy fire and sharp attacks.

(VI) Iwo Jima undergoes air-surface bombardment.

25 (WE) VIII Corps maintains Bastogne perimeter against pressure from all

sides.

**26 (WE)** (U.S.) armored units break though to Bastogne.

**27 (WE)** Trucks and ambulances roll into Bastogne, ending siege of the city.

(EE) Budapest is completely encircled.

**31 (WE)** Elements of 87th Div capture Remagen.

**Event Locations:** 

(EE) Eastern Europe

(WE) Western Europe

(PI) Philippine Islands

(VI) Volcano Islands

(C) China

Source: United States Army in World War II, Special Studies, Chronology 1941-1945, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1989.

## **Calendar of Events**

#### December 1994

#### Happy Holidays

- 1 World AIDS Day
- 3 Army-Navy Game
- 5 Chanukah Ends
- 7 Pearl Harbor Day
- 13 National Guard Birthday
- 21 Winter Begins
- 25 Christmas Day
- 26 Christmas Holiday Observed (Federal Holiday)

### January 1995

1995 — United Nation's Year for Tolerance

- 1 New Year's Day
- 2 New Year's Holiday Observed (Federal Holiday)
- 16 Martin Luther King Jr. Day (Federal Holiday)
- 24 State of the Union Address



December 1994 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
<del>1995</del>
January 1995
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16] 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
February 1995
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 [20] 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 March 1995
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
April 1995
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
May 1995
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
June 1995 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
July 1995
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
August 1995
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
September 1995
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
October 1995
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
November 1995 1 2 <u>3</u> 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

COMMANDER
USA INSCOM
ATTN IAPA
8825 BEULAH STREET
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5246



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#### **Forts**

By Master Sgt. Joan E. Fischer



Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.

The solution is on page 19.

BELVOIR BENNING BLISS BRAGG CAMPBELL CARSON CHAFFEE EUSTIS
GORDON
GREELY
HOOD
HUACHUCA
HUNTERLIGGETT
IRWIN
JACKSON

KNOX LEAVENWORTH LEE LEONARDWOOD LEWIS MCCLELLAN MCPHERSON MEADE MONMOUTH
MONROE
RICHARDSON
RILEY
RUCKER
SAMHOUSTON
SCHOFIELDBARRACKS
SHAFTER

SILL STEWART WAINWRIGHT WESTPOINT